
Writing and Publishing Your Family History in the 21st Century

The Results of Using German Research
Strategies

Cindy Jacobson

How do you know when it is time to stop researching and start writing?

- You will know: Last piece of information.
- Give yourself permission to stop researching when you cannot find that last piece of information.
- Research while you write.

You will know: Last piece of information

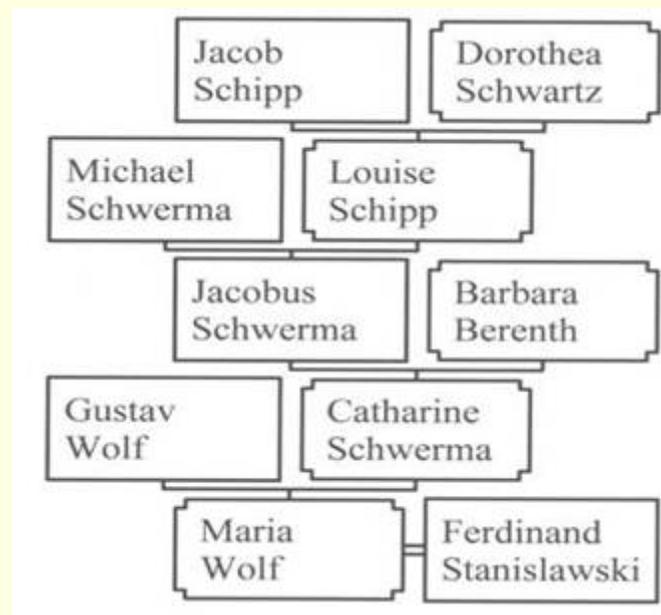
1829 Baptismal Record of Wilhelm [Weiss] Krupp¹³⁷

Unmarried mother Dorothea Weiss. The laborer David Krupp has declared himself to be the father of the child and he married the woman later. Wilhelm was born January 25 in the evening at 10 o'clock

¹³⁷ *Evangelische Kirche Riesenburg (Kreis Rosenberg) Kirchenbuch 1665 to 1944: FHL microfilm no. 208, 296, p. 180, no. 9, 1829.*

Give yourself permission to stop researching

The Ancestors of Maria Wolf in Prussia: Generations 1 to 5



The progenitor of Maria Wolf is Jacob Schipp. His daughter, Louise, married Michael Schwerma. Their son, Jacob, married Barbara Berenth. Their child, Catharine, married Gustav Wolf. Their child, Maria Wolf, married Ferdinand Stanislawski.

Research as you write

Passaic, New Jersey

One such company was the Botany Company from Leipzig, Germany, one of the first textile mills. The Botany Company built a massive 60 acre complex in Passaic. This mill and others like it was dominated by Germans or those of German heritage. Most supervisory positions were offered to those of German heritage first. “Even unskilled labor positions were first offered to those of German descent.”¹ It appears as if the Botany Mills (spelled Bottany Meilles² on the passenger manifest) may have been the employer of the Friedrich Schroeder who met the Adolf and Josef Spurgat families upon their arrival in New York City in August 1905 and the reason that Passaic became the home for Adolf’s family for a short period of time and New Jersey became the home of the Josef Spurgat family and their descendants for three generations.

Because Germans built, owned, and operated the extensive Botany Mills, the presence of German Lutheran churches soon followed.

¹ The Carpathian Connection: Part I, online <<http://www.tccweb.org/passaic.htm>>, data downloaded 8 February 2008.

² Dictionary Reference, online <<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/worsted>>, data downloaded 10 February 2008.

While Researching

- Read other family history books
- Copy pages you like
 - Genealogy Report: Appendix A
 - Ancestor/Descendancy Chart

Appendix A

Descendants of Albrecht Krupp

Generation No. 1

1. Albrecht¹ Krupp was born Abt. 1642 in Prussia, and died Abt. March 22, 1721/22 in Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia. He married **Elisabeth** Abt. 1680 in Prussia. She was born Abt. 1650 in Prussia, and died in Prussia.

Children of Albrecht Krupp and Elisabeth are:

- 2 i. Albrecht² Krupp, born April 01, 1681 Riesenkirch, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.
- 3 ii. Jacob Krupp, born 1683 Riesenkirch, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.
- 4 iii. Maria Krupp, born February 02, 1684/85 Riesenkirch, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.
- + 5 iv. **Gerge Krupp, born May 03, 1687 in Riesenkirch, Prussia; died in Prussia.**
- 6 v. Christian Krupp, born March 08, 1689/90 Riesenkirch, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.
- 7 vi. Anna Krupp, born October 05, 1692 Riesenkirch, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.

Generation No. 2

5. Gerge² Krupp (Albrecht¹) was born May 03, 1687 in Riesenkirch, Prussia, and died in Prussia. He married (1) **Dorothea Stibalkowski** October 14, 1715 in Riesenburg, Prussia. She was born Abt. 1690 in Prussia, and died June 21, 1729 in Gunten, Prussia. He married (2) **Regina Schwertzky** November 24, 1729 in Riesenkirch, Prussia, daughter of Erdmann Schwertzky. She was born Abt. 1710 in Prussia, and died in Prussia.

Children of Gerge Krupp and Dorothea Stibalkowski are:

- 8 i. Christian³ Krupp, born December 01, 1716 in Gunten, Prussia.
- 9 ii. Christina Krupp, born May 29, 1721 in Gunten, Prussia.
- 10 iii. Dorothea Krupp, born November 14, 1723 in Gunten, Prussia.
- 11 iv. George (Jorck) Krupp, born February 04, 1725/26 in Gunten, Prussia.
- 12 v. Jorck Krupp, born May 23, 1728 in Gunten, Prussia.

Children of Gerge Krupp and Regina Schwertzky are:

- 13 i. Anna³ Krupp, born September 24, 1730 in Gunten, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.
- + 14 ii. **Jakob Krupp, born May 31, 1732 in Gunten, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia; died January 29, 1819 in Riesenkirch, Kreis Rosenberg, Prussia.**

How to actually write the text

- Writing as a “product”; Writing as a “process”.
- Zero draft
- “Conquer the power of the white.”
- *Slices of Life*
 - Write what you know first
 - Work on the hard parts after more research
 - Write in bits and pieces, not necessarily in chronological order
 - Tie it together with transitions
 - “Thought breeds thought.”

The Essentials of Writing Family History

- Has to be your best work
- Cite all your sources of information
- Based on thorough and sound research from a wide variety of genealogical and non-genealogical sources
- Uses creative or dramatic non-fiction, but states the truth as the author knows it
- Tells a story about your ancestors' lives
- Is well-organized in presentation and content
- Documents all its factual information

Has to be your best work

*The
Wilhelm Krupp
Family
from
West Prussia
to
Big Rapids, Michigan*

**Cynthia Spurgat Jacobson
West Salem, Wisconsin
2005**

*The
Wolf-Stanislawski Family
from
West Prussia
to
Big Rapids, Michigan*

**Cynthia Spurgat Jacobson
West Salem, Wisconsin
2007**

Cite Your Sources

¹ Lois Edwards, "Starting Points for Germanic Genealogy: Basic East Prussian and West Prussian History for Genealogy," *Germanic Genealogy Journal* 8 (Spring 2003):16.

² Edward R. Brandt, *Genealogical Guide to East and West Prussia* (Minneapolis, MN: Privately Printed, 2002), IX-7.

³ Brandt, *Genealogical Guide to East and West Prussia*, IX-6.

⁴ Edwards, "Starting Points for Germanic Genealogy: Basic East Prussian and West Prussian History for Genealogy," 17.

⁵ Brandt, *Genealogical Guide to East and West Prussia*, IX-14.

⁶ Shirley J. Reimer, *The German Research Companion* (Sacramento, CA: Lorelei Press, 1997), 1.

⁷ Wendy K. Uncapher, *The Lands of the German Empire and Before* (Janesville, WI: Origins, 2000), 69.

⁸ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, 22 volumes (Chicago, IL: World Book, Inc., 1988) Vol. 13, 494.

⁹ The Versailles Treaty, Articles 27-30, online

< <http://history.acusd.edu/gen/text/versaillestreaty/ver027.html>>, information downloaded 15 April 2004.

¹⁰ Uncapher, *The Lands of the German Empire and Before*, 69.

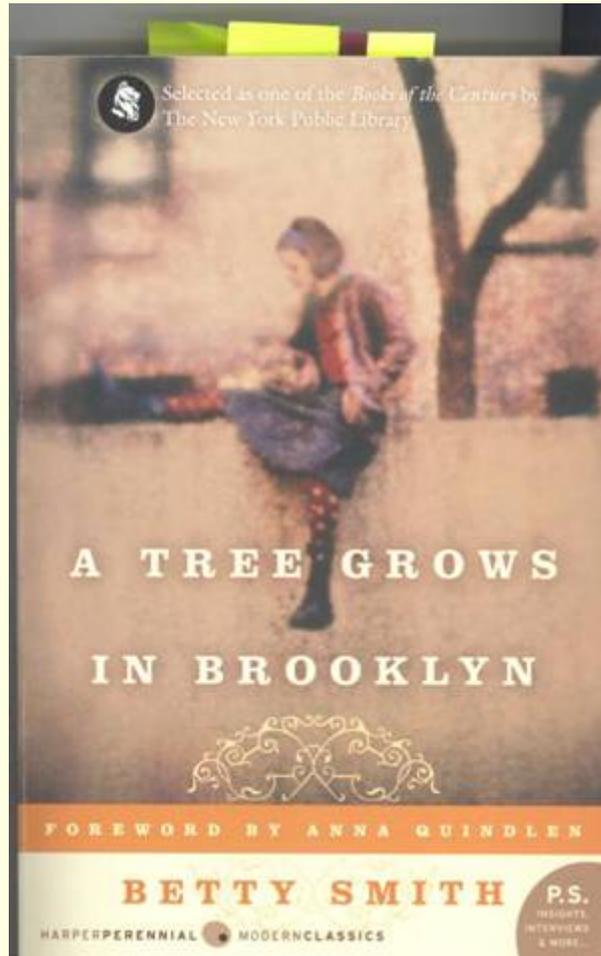
¹¹ Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, online

<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:PolishAdministrativeDivision1999.gif>>, information downloaded 13 October 2004.

Thorough research from genealogical and non-genealogical sources

- Historical documents
 - Social history
 - Local history
 - Oral history
 - Women's history
 - Ethnic history
 - Family legends

Social History



As they dragged their burlap bags up Manhattan Avenue (See Figure 7.6), ...they walked past “Maujer, Ten Eyck, Stagg to Scholes Street. Beautiful names for ugly streets.”

“...I don’t like Germans....They’re so persistent when they want something and they’ve always got to be ahead.”

Local History

Chapter 3

Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia

The following timeline of Prussia capsules the history of the province of West Prussia as it relates to the Wolf-Stanislawski family. The area which came to be known as Kreis (an area about the size of a county) Rosenberg, West Prussia, was part of the Kingdom of Prussia prior to 1772.

1226 After returning from the Crusades, the Teutonic Knights started to conquer the native Prusi or Pruzzen tribe that had been invading Poland. In return for their conquest, the Teutonic Knights were promised any land that they could conquer.

1995-1998
The land that had been Kreis Rosenberg became Olystyn...

Local History

Province of West Prussia 1824 to 1878



Kreis Rosenberg

Oral History

“Goin’ Fishing?” from 1918 to 1923 Directory of Mecosta County¹

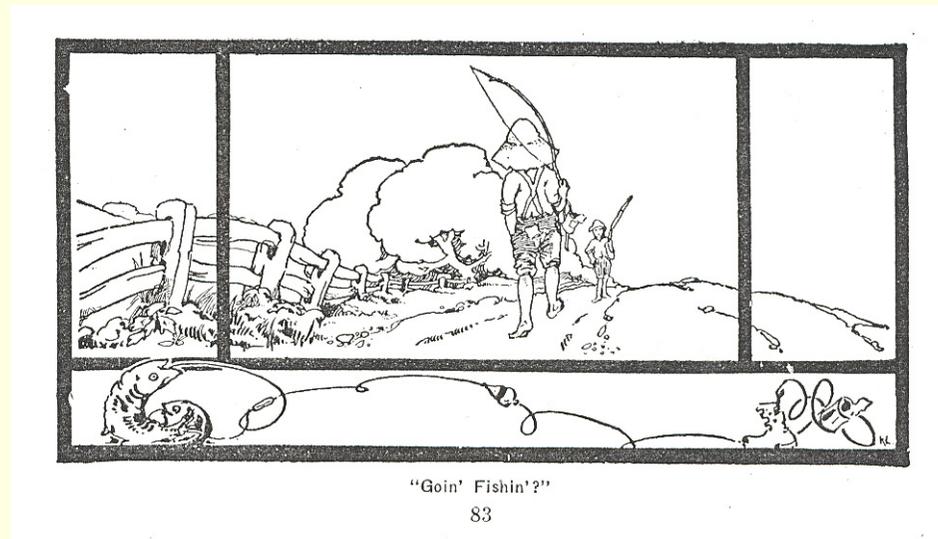


Figure 18.5

¹ *1917 to 1923 Farm Journal Illustrated Directory of Mecosta County, Michigan* (Philadelphia, PA: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1923), 83.

Women's History

"Her" Story
Three Krupp Women



Ethnic history

Chapter 5

German Immigration

Reasons for Immigration

Periods of Immigration

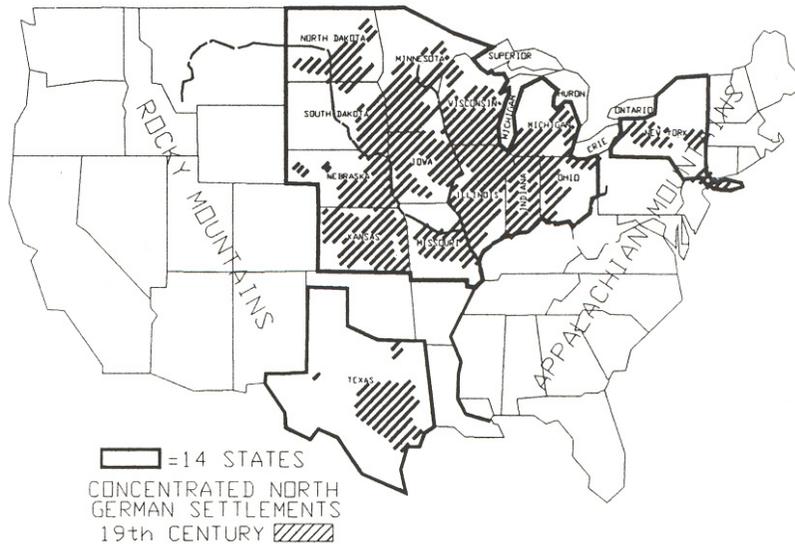
German Settlements in the United States

Germans to Michigan

The First Germans in Mecosta County

Ethnic History

Concentrated North German Settlements

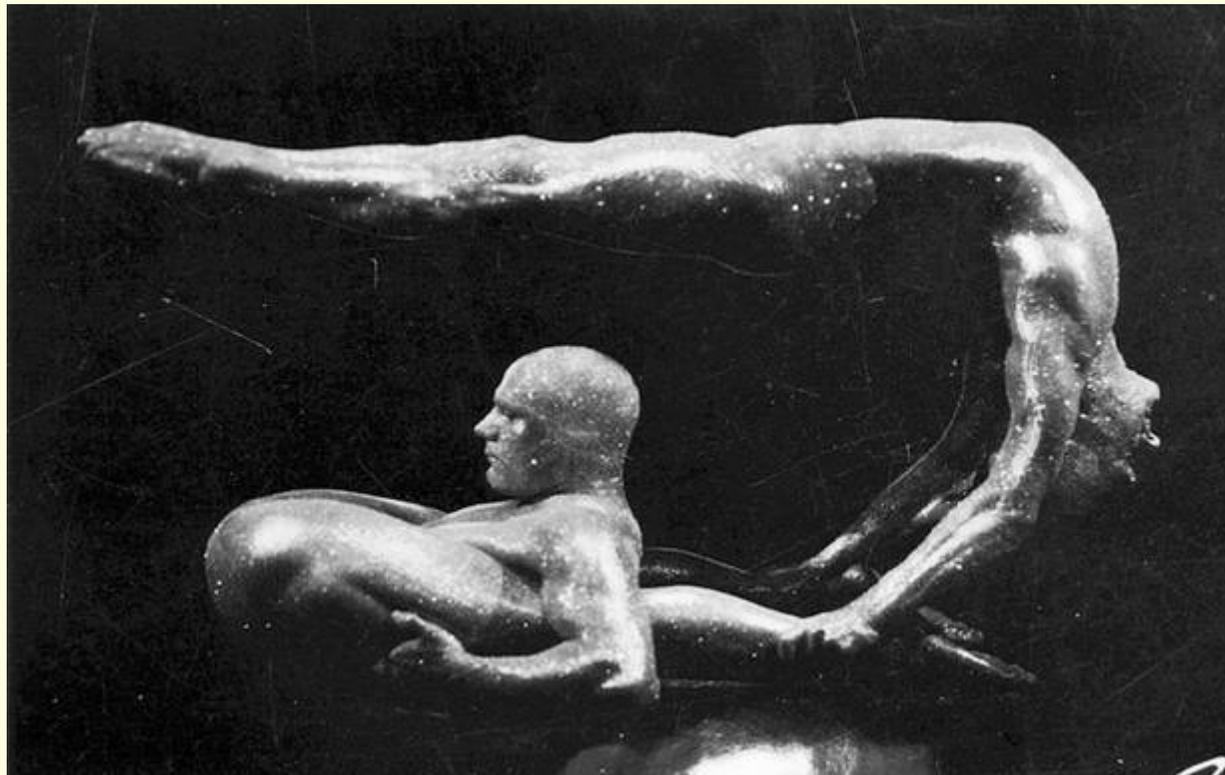


The Michigan Guidebook: Der Wegweiser



Family Legends

The Circus Spurgats



Creative or Dramatic Non-Fiction

A Visit to Krupptown and Bjornson Street 100 Years Later

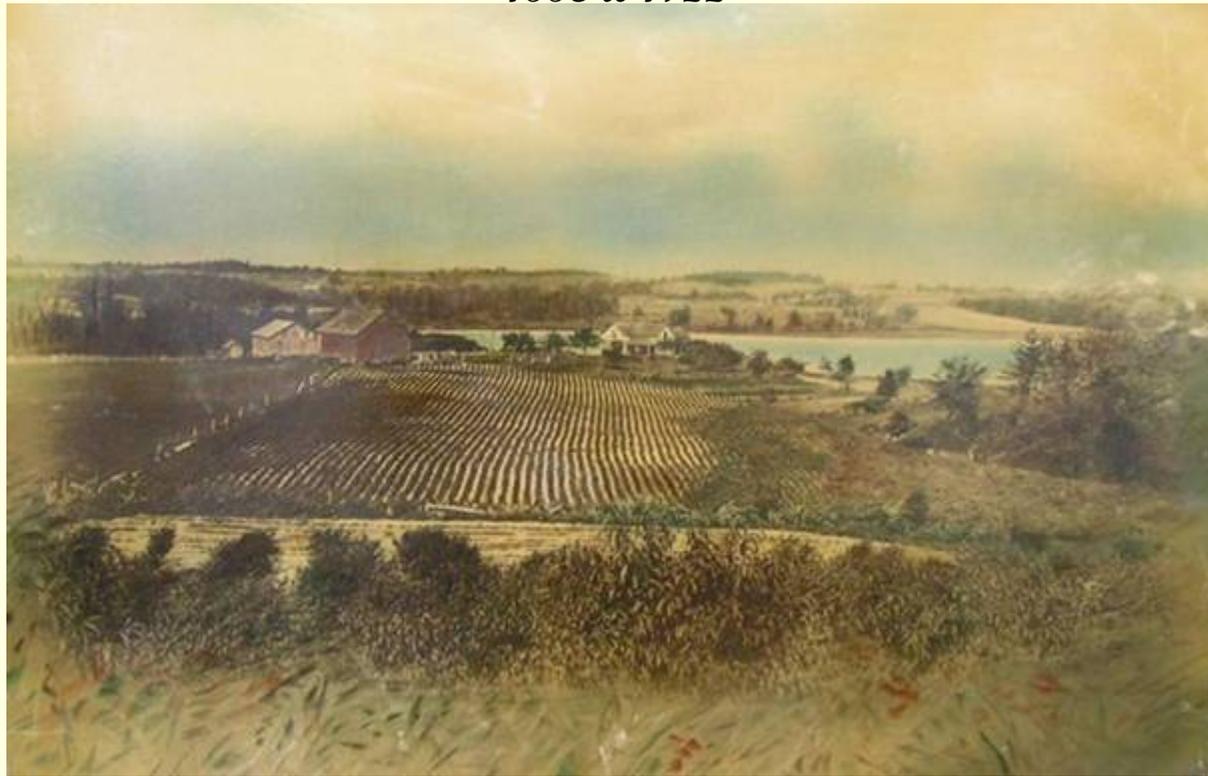
Retrospective: A House in Krupptown circa 1902



Figure 8. 23. The Herman Sack house was across from the original Krupp houses and next door to the home of Ernestine Krupp Kutschinski. The picture is dated to the age of Anna Sack, born in 1898, on the right. See the house on Lot 6 in Block 8 of the Continental Improvement Company's Second Addition on page 116 for additional information. The author thanks Dorothy Sack Coulee for this picture.

Tells a Story

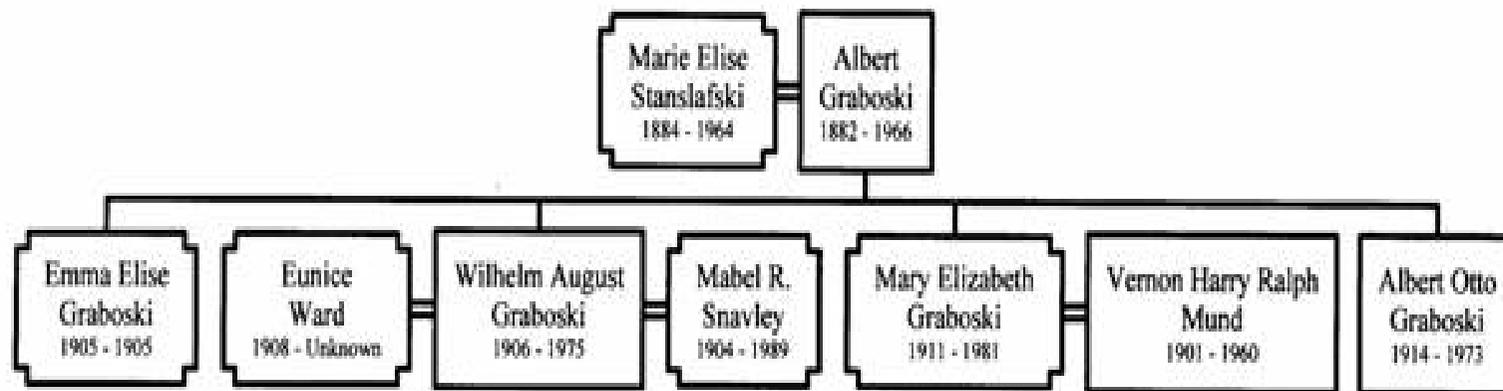
- *Chapter 10*
- *The Krupp Farm on Town Line Lake*
- *1885 to 1922*



Is well-organized in content and format

Left-hand side of each “family chapter”

Descendants of Marie "Stanslafski" and Albert Graboski



Marie and Albert had 4 children. 1 died in infancy. Another died as an adult. 2 had children. William had 2 daughters who, as the result of a divorce, have been “lost” in the Stansloski family history. Mary had 15 children. Her story is in Chapter 22.

Right-hand side of each “family chapter”

Chapter 20

Marie Stansloski and Albert Graboski

Generation 6

Marie Stanslafski



145. Marie Elise⁶ Stanslafski (Maria⁵ Wolf, Catharine⁴ Schwerma, Jacobus³, Louise² Schipp, Jacob¹) was born 04 Jan 1884 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[i] and died 13 Jun 1964 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[ii] She married **Albert Graboski** 04 Jun 1904 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan, son of August Graboski and Caroline Shaltun.^[iii] He was born 05 Jan 1882 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[iv] and died 05 Jan 1966 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[v]

Author's Note: To distinguish between Maria Wolf Stanislawski; her daughter, Marie Stanislawski Graboski; and her daughter, Mary Graboski Mund, the first names Maria, Marie, and Mary have been used extensively throughout these chapters.

Big Rapids

Marie Elise (an abbreviation for Elizabeth) Stanslafski was the first daughter of Ferdinand Stanislawski and Maria Wolf born in the United States and the third child born in 4 years. Her birth is not recorded at the Mecosta County Clerk's Office, a practice common among the early immigrants. The most important record, as it was in West Prussia, is the

Documents all factual information

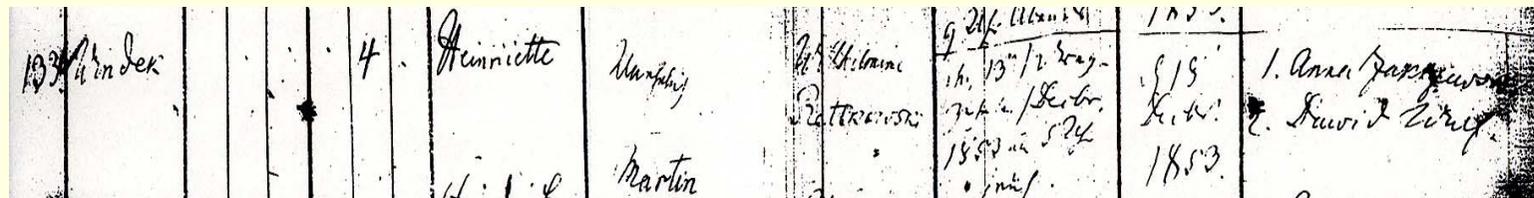
- Bahlow, Hans. *Deutsches Namenlexikon: Familien und vornamen nach Ursprung und Sinn*, Madison, WI: Max Kade, 1993.
- Brandt, Edward R., Mary Bellingham, Kent Cutcomp, Kermit Frye, and Patricia A. Lowe. *Germanic Genealogy: A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns*. St. Paul, MN: Germanic Genealogy Society, 1995.
- Brandt, Edward R. and Adelburt Goertz. *Genealogical Guide to West and East Prussia: Records, Sources, Publications and Events*. Minneapolis, MN: no publisher, 2002.
- Brief Look at German/Prussian History*. Janesville, WI: Origins, 1994.
- Evangelische Kirche Deutsch Eylau (Kr. Rosenberg) Kirchenbuch, 1704-1944*. Microfilm. Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT.
- Evangelische Kirche Raudnitz (Kreis Rosenberg) Kirchenbuch Taufen 1779-1814 (r. S.) Heiraten 1800-1814 (r. S.) Tote 1782-1814 (r. S.)* Microfilm. Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT.
- Images of Deutsch Eylau, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia. Online
<<http://images.google.com/images?q=deutsch+eylau&ndsp=20&svnum=10&hl=en&lr=&c2cof=1&start=0&sa=N&filter=0>>. Deutsch Eylau images downloaded 10 October 2006.
- Mapa topograficzna Polski: Ilawa N-34-87/88*. Warsaw, Poland: Zarząd Topograficzny Sztabu Generalnego WP Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Geodezyjno-Kartograficzne Wojskowe Zakłady Kartograficzne. 1994.
- Musse, Alfred, compiler. *Der Kreis Rosenberg: Ein westpreuBisches Heimatbuch* [County/District of Rosenberg: A West Prussian Almanac]. Commissioned by the home district of Rosenberg and sponsoring district Halle, Westphalia, 1963.
- Nachdruck aus Kartenbestanden des ehemaligen Reichsamtes für Landesaufnahme*. Grossblatt 43, Dtsch. Eylau-Osterode i. Ostpr. – Gilgenburg; 1:1000000 – einfarbig. No Place: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie. No date.

More Essentials of Writing a Family History

- Contains original records
- Reports information accurately and makes it clear when the author is speculating
- Includes details about family artifacts, papers, diaries, and photographs
- Includes illustrations—photographs, maps, and charts
- Includes genealogy summaries that use one of the standard numbering systems
- Includes a name, place, and subject index
- Shows editing and proofreading

Original Records

1853 Baptismal Record of Henriette Rettkowski



133	Windek	4	Henriette	In this space where the father's name should be written is the term "unehelich" meaning "not legal," that is illegitimate...	Wilhelmine Rettkowski	Born December 13 1853	Baptized December 18, 1853	Witnesses Anna Jankowski and David Wulf. ⁱⁱ
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Original Records

1859 of Baptism of Fred Rettkowski Mursch

marry August Mursch and that the youngest child, Fred, did become known as Fred Mursch.

1859 Baptism Record of Fred Rettkowski Mursch¹³



26	Windek	"The worker August Mursch has married Wilhelmine Rettkowski and has recognized this Friedrich as his son." Friedrich. [Note that the birth was originally listed as illegitimate, but "unehelich," meaning "not legal" was crossed out and the above notation inserted.]	[mother] Wilhelmine Rettkowski	[Born] February 17, 1859	[Baptized] February 27, 1859	[Witnesses] Caroline Wulf and Louisa Schwarz
----	--------	--	--------------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------	--

Note: Louisa Rettkowski Schwartz was a sister of Wilhelmina Rettkowski and the mother-in-law

Other original records

- **Birth, marriage, and death records**
- **Civil Registration records: births and deaths**
- **Obituaries and other newspaper articles**
- **Plat maps of city wards, farmland, cemeteries**
- **Sanborn fire maps**
- **Censuses**
- **Ship manifests**
- **Divorce records**
- **Journals, diaries, and letters**
- **Bird's Eye View images, sketches, and drawings**

Reports information accurately, making it clear when author speculates

- Family story about a collateral line in PA
- Research in Germany and PA confirmed
 - Birthdate on baptism records in Germany matched marriage records in PA!
 - Cholera epidemic generated a lot of records
 - Ancestral File revealed research had been done on collateral maternal side
 - Client, friend of client, and professional researcher
 - Probably, It appears as if, must have been

Includes details about family artifacts

Three Views of the “Ferdinand Stanslewski” Souvenir Pipe



Includes details about family papers

William Johann Krupp's Evangelical Book of Prayer



Includes details about family diaries

Anna Schuessler and Wilhelmina Krupp Schuessler 1912-1913



Includes details about family photographs

**Christian Krupp Home
circa 1903**



**Christian Krupp Home
2004**



Includes photographs



Includes maps

East and West Germany and Poland 1949 to 1990



Includes maps

Westernmost Krupp Villages in Kreis Rosenberg

Littschen	Schrammen	Gunthen	Riesenburg	Riesenkirch	Finckenstein/Gross Albrechttau
1	2	3	4	5	6



1. Littschen is the birthplace of Anna Masuhr in 1875 who married Gustav Krupp.
2. Schrammen is the birthplace of Anna Cherr in 1831.
3. Gunthen is the location of the baptism record of Gerge Krupp in 1687.
4. Riesenburg is location of the baptism record of Wilhelm [Weiss] Krupp in 1829.
5. Riesenkirch is the birthplace of Jacob Krupp in 1732, Wilhelm Krupp in 1770, and David Krupp in 1803.
6. Finckenstein is an alternate name for Gross Albrechttau where the marriage of Wilhelm [Johann] Krupp and Henriette Rettkowski was recorded in 1881.

Includes charts

Number of People in Michigan of German Descent

Year	Population	Percentage
1860	N. A.	N. A.
1870	98,000	12.08%
1880	141,000	11.6%
1890	316,757	10.35%
1900	N. A.	N.A.
1910	N. A.	N. A.
1920	410, 000	18.3%¹
1990	2.7 Million	29%²

¹ Don Heinrich Tolzmann, *Michigan's German Heritage: John Andrew Russell's History of the German Influence in the Making of Michigan* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1994), 65.

² Tolzmann, *Michigan's German Heritage*, iii.

Includes genealogy summaries that use one of the standard numbering systems

40. Wilhelm Weiss⁶ Krupp (David⁵, Wilhelm⁴, Jakob³, Gerge², Albrecht¹) was born January 25, 1829 in Riesenberg, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia,¹ and died April 01, 1906 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.² He married **Anna Cherr** April 02, 1854 in Klein Nipkau, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia,³ daughter of Gottfried Cherr and Eva Klotzke. She was born February 17, 1831 in Gross Falkenau, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia,⁴ and died March 17, 1906 in Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan.⁵

¹ *Evangelische Kirche Riesenburg (Kreis Rosenberg) Kirchenbuch 1665 to 1944*: FHL microfilm no. 208, 296, p. 180, no. 9, 1829.

² *Death Records, Mecosta County, MI 1867 to 1913*, microfilm no. 1,004,850, p. 200, Family History Library [FHL], Salt Lake City, UT.

³ *Evangelische Kirche Riesenburg (Kreis Rosenberg) Kirchenbuch 1633 to 1944*: FHL microfilm no. 208, 262, p.144, no. 1, 1854.

⁴ *Evangelische Kirche Riesenburg (Kreis Rosenberg) Kirchenbuch 1665 to 1944*: FHL microfilm no. 208, 296, p.322, no. 11 1831.

⁵ Anna Krupp entry, Kent County Deaths, Liber 6: 321, County Clerk's Office, Grand Rapids, MI.

How To Read a Family History

Introduction:

How to Read a Family History

This genealogy report includes a genealogical numbering system, the National Genealogical Quarterly System (NGS), which provides a framework for the above-mentioned family chapters and ends with a listing of the children.

National Genealogical Quarterly Report System Example

40. Wilhelm Weiss⁶ Krupp (David⁵, Wilhelm⁴, Jakob³, Gerge², Albrecht¹) was born January 25, 1829 in Riesenberg, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia,¹ and died April 01, 1906 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.² He married **Anna Cherr** April 02, 1854 in Klein Nipkau, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia.³ daughter of Gottfried Cherr and Eva Klotzke. She was born February 17, 1831 in Gross Falkenau, Kreis Rosenberg, West Prussia,⁴ and died March 17, 1906 in Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan.⁵

Explanation of NGS Numbering Example

40. is the identifying number of **Wilhelm [Weiss] Krupp** as an individual and is used consistently throughout the document.

Wilhelm [Weiss]⁶ Krupp: the numeral 6 after the first and middle name means that he is the sixth identified generation of Krupps in this family history.

(David⁵, Wilhelm⁴, Jakob³, Gerge², Albrecht¹) shows the direct line of descent through the male or female line of this Krupp family. Wilhelm descends from his father, David, the fifth generation; David descends from his father, Wilhelm, the fourth generation; Wilhelm descends from his father, Jakob, the third generation; Jakob descends from his father, Gerge, the second generation; and Albrecht represents the first generation of this Krupp family.

Information about the children

Children of Wilhelm Krupp and Anna Cherr are:

- | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------------------------|
| | 45 | i. | Friedrich Wilhelm Krupp |
| + | 46 | ii. | Wilhelm Johann Krupp |
| + | 47 | iii. | Justine Krupp |
| | 48 | iv. | Gottfried Krupp |
| | 49 | v. | Carl Krupp |
| + | 50 | vi. | Christian Krupp |
| + | 51 | vii. | Gustav Krupp |
| + | 52 | viii. | Edward Emil Krupp |
| + | 53 | ix. | Wilhelmine Krupp |
| + | 54 | x. | Adolf Krupp |

Includes a name, place, and subject index

Index of Names

-- A --	ALTMANN cont.	AYLSWORTH cont.
ACKERMAN	Edward (Prussia) 65	Donna (Treat) 237
Caroline (Seiler) 289	AMBLE	Duwayne 237
Gavin 297	Ole Rev 431	Edie (Weinrich) 237, 246
Jamie (Weythman) 296	AMSHEY	Gladys (Fleis Hentschel) 229,
Katee 296	Gloria (Taylor) 417	237
Kenneth 289	James 417	Gladys (Purdy) 229
Kristen 296	Mary (Mansel) 417	Glen F 229
Makena 296	ANDA	Glen Jr 237
Margot (Reid) 296	David Wilson 229	Glen Thomas aka Tommy 229, 237
Mya 297	Laura Mae (Deveraux) 229	Gregory Alan 229, 238
Noella (Stanley) 278, 289, 290	Olav 229	Gregory Jr 238
Robert 289	Virginia (Stanley Vermeer)	Janet (Schopieray) 237
Tadd 289, 296	223, 224, 225, 226, 227,	Jill (Hamel) 237
ADDINGTON	229, 230, 232	Juanita (Rossi Shanks Stanley)
Bernice (Mund) 372, 373	ANDERSON	223, 225, 226, 227, 229
Burnadine (Luce) 372	Billie 271	Karen (Barnes) 238
George 372	Eric 420	Kathy Ann (Allen) 237
ADKINS	Colin 420	James (Dunlop) 237, 246

Shows Editing and Proofreading

- Experts say you should have one interested and uninterested reader
- Uninterested Reader: Splitting of Chapters 3 and 4
- Interested Reader:
 - Volunteer
 - Read three times

Problems and Solutions

- How much time will it take?
- What do I do about blank pages?
- What if my chapters are too long?
- What should I do with “other” research I collected along the way?
- Is there anything else missing?
- How should I end the book?

What should I do about blank pages?

Title Page and Stamp of Raudnitz-Froedenau Churchbook

Raudnitz-Frodenausches
Kirchbuch
der
seit dem Jahre 1832
Gefrauten.



What if my chapters are too long?

Chapter 20

Marie Stanslaski and Albert Graboski

Generation 6

Marie Stanslaski



145. Marie Elise⁶ Stanslaski (Maria⁵ Wolf, Catharine⁴ Schwerma, Jacobus³, Louise² Schipp, Jacob¹) was born 04 Jan 1884 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[i] and died 13 Jun 1964 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[ii] She married Albert Graboski 04 Jun 1904 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[iii] He was born 05 Jan 1882 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[iv] and died 05 Jan 1966 in Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[v]

Big Rapids

Marie Elise (an abbreviation for Elizabeth) Stanslaski was the first daughter of Ferdinand Stanislawski and Maria Wolf born in the United States and the third child born in 4 years. Her

Chapter 21

Descendants of

Marie Stanslaski and Albert Graboski

Generation 7

198. **Wilhelm August⁷ Graboski** (Marie Elise⁶ Stanslaski, Maria⁵ Wolf, Catherine⁴ Schwerma, Jacobus³, Louise² Schipp, Jacob¹) was born 17 Oct 1906 in Green Township, Mecosta County, Michigan.^[i] and died 12 Apr, 1975 in Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan.^[ii] He married (1) **Eunice Ward** 23 Mar 1928 in Morley, Mecosta County, Michigan, daughter of Stephen H. Ward and Myrtle Stevens.^[iii] She was born Abt. 1908 in Michigan.^[iv] He married (2) **Mabel R. Snavley** 17 Oct 1941 in Paris, Mecosta County, Michigan, daughter of William Snavley and Lizza Kitch.^[v] She was born 7 November 1904 in Van Buren, Grant County, Indiana,^[vi] and died 30 October 1989 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.^[vii]

Wilhelm August Graboski, known as Willie, was baptized at the German Lutheran Church on 4 November 1906. His sponsors were Emma Grunst, his first cousin; Emma Frieberg, another West Prussian immigrant

descendant; and Edward Stanslaski, his uncle.^[i]

What should I do with my “other” research I collected along the way?

- Those Who Married into the...Family
- Some Collateral Lines
- Articles from the GGS Journal
- Germany in the 20th and 21st Centuries
- Summary of Families in the German immigrant neighborhood
- Outstanding Family Members
- Your own ideas

How should I handle outstanding family members?

Mayor of the City



Immigrant Artist



Is there anything else missing?

- The Beginning
- Acknowledgments
- Preface
- Epilogue
- Ending the Book

The Beginning

Perhaps it was...

- Photograph of the Krupp farm.
- Blue and white gingham apron of my great-grandma.
- Drop in visits of Great Uncle Bill and Great Aunt Rose.
- My great-grandma's spinning wheel
- Coffee pot my great-grandma brought from Germany
- "Baptized, confirmed, married, and buried from the same church."
- "Fictitious" letter about the farm on Town Line Lake.
- Gathering the stories of my parents' families.

Acknowledgments

Cynthia Jacobson
Revising the Manuscript



Emmanuel “Jake” Jacobson
Cleaning Tombstones



Preface

- Some topics to include:
 - Summary of the family's arrival
 - Surprises encountered while researching
 - One sentence summary of each chapter or group of chapters
 - Important locations for the family and descendants
 - Oldest family members still living
 - Theme of arrival and dispersal, yet connected
 - Publishing book generates new and essential information
 - Author assumes responsibility for accuracy of information

Epilogue/s

- Definition: a concluding section that rounds out the design of a literary work
- Final information about a notable person or important event
- End of a family chapter/s, a section, or book
- Summary of chapter, section, or book
- Set the stage for the next chapter or section

How should I end the book?

Chapter 24

The Legacy of the German Immigrants

German Cultural Elements

Some Patterns within the German Lutheran Church

Difficulties during WWI and II

Between WWI and the End of the 20th Century

At the beginning of the 21st Century

How should I end the book?

Chapter 25

“The Present Is Only Intelligible in the Light of the Past”

“To Forget One’s Ancestors Is to Be a Brook without a Source, a Tree without a Root”

The Immigrant Generations

The Children of the Immigrants

The Grandchildren of the Immigrants

The Great-Grandchildren of the Immigrants

The 2nd and 3rd Great-Grandchildren of the Immigrants

Keep Reading

- Copy pages you like
 - Genealogy Report: Appendix A
 - Ancestor/Descendancy Charts
 - Journey
 - All Descendants Who Have Kept the Family Name
 - Page of Names

Read articles and books about writing family histories

The Journey of the Wilhelm [Weiss] Krupp Family

William [Johann] Krupp and his wife, Henriette Rettkowski, and his younger sister, Justine Krupp, and her husband-to-be, August Rettkowski, left their home near Danzig, today Gdansk, Poland. They boarded a ship in Hamburg, Germany, in October 1881 and arrived in New York in November. They settled near other immigrants from their same home region in the German Empire. The west central part of the lower peninsula of Michigan in Big Rapids became their home during the height of the lumbering era. Two years later in December 1883, the Krupp parents, Wilhelm [Weiss] Krupp and his wife, Anna Cherr, and their five children – Gustave, age 16; Christian, age 14; Edward, age 7; Wilhelmine, age 6; and Adolph, age 5, left Hamburg, Germany, and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, also on their way to Big Rapids to join the two oldest Krupp children and their spouses. This volume tells the story of their family background in the small village of Riesenkirch, West Prussia, part of the German Empire, the state and area to which they came, and the details of their lives and those of their descendants in Michigan and other states to the present day.

The United States of America



The German Empire in 1871



Krupp Name in the 21st Century

Generation 6: Wilhelm [Weiss] Krupp (b. 1829)

Generation 7: Wilhelm [Johann] Krupp (b. 1856)

Generation 8: William Christian Krupp (b. 1892)

Generation 9: William John Krupp (b. 1921)

Generation 10: William Krupp, Jr. (b. 1951)

Generation 10: David Krupp (b. 1952)

Generation 11: Matt Krupp (b. circa 1978)

Generation 10: Mark Krupp (b. circa 1955)

Generation 9: Arnold Krupp (b. 1934)

Generation 9: Gordon Krupp (b. 1939)

Generation 7: Christian Krupp (b. 1865)

Generation 8: Eli Krupp: (b. 1889)

Generation 9: Norman Krupp (b. 1928)

Generation 10: Timothy Krupp (b. 1957)

Generation 10: Nathan Krupp (b. 1961)

Generation 11: Kyle Krupp (b. 2000)

Krupp Descendants 1852 to Present

Achterhof **Ackerman** Aguirre Ash

Ayers Beatty Biesiada

 Boczar Brejcha Brewer Bryant

Butts

Chadwell Cleveland Climia *Clmie*

Conlee □□□□ Corbin *Corning*

Costello Cowly Crow Cullen

D'Addario Darling Davis Deady

Decker DELLERT Denhof Dodson

Donis Dunoskovic Dykman Erickson

□□□□□ Eystone □□□□□□ Fenske

Fleckenstein Fletcher Flowers Forman

Forrest Fowler Frazier *Fredrickson*

Conclusion

- Read more family histories.
- Read more articles and books on writing.
- Find that last piece of information.
- Decide you can stop researching.
- Start by writing what you know.
- Research and write at the same time.
- Get started!

References

- *Create Your Family History Book with Family TreeMaker: The Official Guide* by Arends
- *Producing a Quality Family History* by Hatcher
- *You Can Write Family History* by Carmack
- *Evidence: Citation Analysis for the Family Historian* by Elizabeth Shown Mills
- *Evidence Explained* by Mills
- *Indexing Family Histories: Simple Steps for a Quality* by the National Genealogical Society